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10/810,024	03/26/2004	Zhaofu Hu		8420
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FOXCONN INTERNATIONAL, INC.				
1650 MEMOREX DRIVE			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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6) Other: \_

Application/Control Number: 10/810,024

Art Unit: 2879

## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Response to Amendment

The Amendment, filed on February 22, 2006, has been entered and acknowledged by the Examiner.

Cancellation of claim 18 has been entered.

Claims 1-17 are pending in the instant application.

#### Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election without traverse of Group I, claims 1-17 in the reply filed on February 22, 2006 is acknowledged.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 3, 5, 6, 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sakamoto et al. (US 2005/0122030).

Regarding claim 1, Sakamoto discloses a method for making a field emission display (Fig. 13) comprising the following steps providing a substrate (128), forming cathode electrodes (142) on the substrate, the cathode electrodes together with the substrate defining a pixel pattern, forming a barrier array (150), forming gate electrodes (144) on the barrier array, fixing

the barrier array with the gate electrodes to the substrate, and packaging a phosphor screen (136) with the substrate, wherein the barrier array is formed (refer to Fig. 4) by depositing an insulative layer (42) on a shadow mask (32) which defines a plurality of openings according to the pixel pattern of the field emission display (Fig. 7).

Regarding claim 3, Sakamoto discloses a method wherein the method further comprises the step of providing a mask having a pattern according to the pixel pattern (Figs. 4 and 7).

Regarding claim 5, Sakamoto discloses a method wherein the insulative layer comprises alumina.

Regarding claim 6, Sakamoto discloses a method wherein a thickness of the insulative layer is in the range from 10 to 500 micrometers (Paragraph [180]).

Regarding claim 12, Sakamoto discloses a method wherein the barrier array with the gate electrodes formed thereon is fixed to the substrate by means selected from fusing powdered glass having a low melting point (glass frit, paragraph [211]).

Regarding claim 13, Sakamoto discloses a method wherein emitters employed by the field emission display comprise carbon nanotubes or metal microtips (Paragraph [0193]).

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakamoto et al. (US 2005/0122030).

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Regarding claim 2, Sakamoto discloses a substrate made of glass, ceramic, silicon oxide, alumina or another suitable insulative material, however, fails to exemplify the limitation of having a surface with a total thickness variation less than 1 micrometer. At the time the invention was made, it would have been an obvious matter of design engineering to a person of ordinary skill in the art to provide a surface with a total thickness variation less than 1 micrometer since applicant's claimed thickness variation does not solve any of the stated problems or yield any unexpected result that is not within the scope of the teaching applied. Furthermore, one skilled in the art would reasonable expect applicant's invention to perform equally well with either the substrate disclosed by Sakamoto or the claimed substrate surface with a total thickness variation less than 1 micrometer since both substrate perform the same function of supporting the components of the field emission display. Accordingly, it would have been an obvious matter of design engineering to modify the device of Sakamoto to obtain the invention as specified in claim 2.

Regarding claim 4, Sakamoto fails to exemplify the limitation of the shadow mask is made from a material selected from the group of invar, low carbon steel, or another suitable metal alloy, and the material has a coefficient of thermal expansion matching that of the substrate. It has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. Moreover, applicant's claimed shadow mask material does not solve any of the stated problems or yield any unexpected result that is not within the scope of the teaching applied. One skilled in the art would reasonable expect applicant's invention to perform equally well with either the shadow mask disclosed by Sakamoto or the claimed shadow mask materials since both structure perform the same function of providing a pattern for the deposition of the insulative layer. Accordingly, it would have been an obvious matter of design engineering to modify the device of Sakamoto to obtain the invention as specified in claim 4.

## Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 14-17 are allowed over the prior art of record.

Claims 7-11 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Regarding claims 7-9, the references of the Prior Art of record fails to teach or suggest the combination of the limitations as set forth in claims 7-9, and specifically comprising the limitation of the insulative layer is formed on the shadow mask by spray coating, or alternatively, by electrophoretic deposition.

Regarding claim 10, the references of the Prior Art of record fails to teach or suggest the combination of the limitations as set forth in claim 10, and specifically comprising the limitation of the gate electrodes are formed on the barrier array by electron beam evaporation, thermal evaporation or sputtering.

Regarding claim 11, the references of the Prior Art of record fails to teach or suggest the combination of the limitations as set forth in claim 11, and specifically comprising the limitation of a step of attaching the barrier array to a frame having a fixing surface.

Regarding claim 14, the references of the Prior Art of record fails to teach or suggest the combination of the limitations as set forth in claim 14, and specifically comprising the limitation of providing a metal plate defining a plurality of openings according to the pixel pattern with an insulative layer formed thereon, forming gate electrodes on the insulative layer, fixing the metal plate with the insulative layer formed thereon to the substrate.

Regarding claims 15-17, claims 15-17 are allowable for the reasons given in claim 14 because of their dependency status from claim 14.

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## **Contact Information**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mariceli Santiago whose telephone number is (571) 272-2464. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:30 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nimesh Patel, can be reached on (571) 272-2457. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

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Mariceli Santiago Primary Examiner Art Unit 2879